United Nations A/HRC/39/9

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 July 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-ninth session
10–28 September 2018
Agenda item 6
Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Germany

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

GE.18-11467(E)
1811467

Please recycle

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Germany was held at the 4th meeting, on 8 May 2018. The delegation of Germany was headed by the Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid, Bärbel Kofler. At its 10th meeting, held on 11 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Germany.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Germany: Democratic Republic of Congo, Kyrgyzstan and United States of America.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Germany:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DEU/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DEU/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DEU/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to Germany through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that Germany was a liberal and pluralistic democracy in which the rule of law was firmly anchored, with developed institutions and civil society. The Basic Law was founded on human rights. The human rights conventions were adhered to by all German courts and by the administration. However, a critical view conducted by external partners was a valuable exercise even for functioning democracies and constitutional States such as Germany.

6. Even if rights were extremely well protected in Germany, there were new developments and challenges. These included racist views and discriminatory attitudes in various sections of German society that had to be counteracted. Racism and hateful views were incompatible with the German legal system and fundamental values. They were unacceptable and would be challenged. The integration of a large number of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers had also given rise to major challenges. Equality between men and women still needed to be fully realized.

7. The universal periodic review process was especially valuable as it provided an opportunity to ascertain the views of other States on what Germany could do better to respect and protect individuals' rights.

8. All governmental ministries as well as the Länder had been involved in the drafting of the National Report. Several exchanges with civil society and with the German Institute for Human Rights had provided valuable impetus in this process.

9. The National Action Plan against Racism, adopted by the Cabinet in 2017, had been expanded to include homophobia and transphobia. The Plan was connected to the Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy.

10. The Government of Germany had strongly condemned the recent anti-Semitic attacks and a Federal Government Commissioner for Jewish Life in Germany and the Fight against Anti-Semitism had been appointed.

11. Refugee movements and migration had grown into a global challenge of an immense magnitude. In this regard, Germany had undertaken broad engagement within the framework of the international cooperation and had put forward concrete proposals in relation to the movement and migration of refugees.

12. The integration of refugees was an ongoing process for society as a whole and brought with it challenges. Integration had been organized in towns, local administrations, workplaces, schools and nurseries, with the participation of citizens.

13. The integration measures were aimed at achieving equal opportunity for all people who were eligible, regardless of their national, ethnic or religious origins.

14. With regard to implementing border controls in a manner consistent with human rights, police situation reports would have to be taken into consideration and in certain sections of the border the controls would focus on certain groups of people or particular means of transport. An individual's features would not be the sole or decisive factor for police measures. The facts had to be objective and verifiable by a court.

15. Although freedom of opinion was vital to free societies, it was not unlimited. For example, German criminal law contained provisions that enabled certain forms of hate speech to be punished.

16. The State had a responsibility to protect its citizens from hate speech However, it was crucial to ensure that freedom of opinion was not impaired in fulfilling this responsibility.

17. The equality of women and girls and thus the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was a high priority for Germany. Many key human rights and gender equality initiatives had been launched for which Germany had received praise from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. However, Germany had some way to go to achieve full gender equality in all spheres. On 12 October 2017, Germany had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Furthermore, additional measures would be undertaken, including further development of support services, a new programme on prevention and a nationwide awareness-raising campaign.

18. In January 2017, Germany had adopted the second action plan on implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security for the period 2017–2020. Germany's efforts had been aimed at prevention, participation and protection, the three main principles of the resolution.

19. Germany was firmly committed to the goals of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and had implemented recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in many areas. Germany was set to report to the Committee in April 2019. In 2015, an independent monitoring office had been established at the German Institute for Human Rights to oversee implementation of the Convention.

20. The governing parties had agreed that the explicit fundamental rights of children would be incorporated into the text of the Basic Law.

21. The protection of children from human trafficking, prostitution and pornography was important to Germany. Identification mechanisms were being put in place to make it easier to identify underage victims of human trafficking/child trafficking and child prostitution.

22. Germany was keen to create a society that welcomed, respected and accepted sexual and gender diversity. In June 2017, marriage was made possible for same-sex partners.

23. In recent years, Germany had intensified its efforts to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Federal Participation Act, which improved the situation for individuals with disabilities, had been developed in line with that Convention,

and the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities had also been amended. Those efforts had been further strengthened by the second national action plan on persons with disabilities.

24. At the international level, Germany had continued to promote human rights in its bilateral relations and in multinational forums, particularly the United Nations. Germany had been a key supporter of OHCHR. The extensive humanitarian engagement undertaken by Germany had led to the implementation of human rights such as the rights to water and sanitation, to education and to housing.

25. The focus of the human rights-based approach in development policy was premised on the structural causes of social exclusion and on poverty, leading to the promotion of the rights of disadvantaged sections of the population. Important pillars of development policy included the empowerment of the population, especially women.

26. Germany was firmly committed to promoting responsible business that would respect human rights in its global supply chains. In that regard, a National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights had been developed. In 2020, a comprehensive report would evaluate the general implementation of the Plan by all stakeholders, including the Government.

27. Germany took specific measures to fulfil its obligation to protect human rights defenders in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

28. During the interactive dialogue, 109 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

29. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about structural racial discrimination and about the use of harmful practices against people with disabilities.

30. Viet Nam was encouraged by the initiatives Germany had taken to promote gender equality, particularly the enactment of legislation.

31. Zambia commended Germany for the positive steps it had taken to protect refugees' rights. It expressed concerns about underreporting and low prosecution and conviction rates for gender-based violence cases.

32. Afghanistan valued the inter-State cooperation and development assistance provided by Germany for human rights.

33. Albania commended Germany for ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (the Lanzarote Convention), the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention), and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

34. Algeria commended Germany for its efforts in ensuring birth registration and for the development of the National Action Plan against Racism 2017 and National Plan of Action to implement the Convention on Persons with Disabilities.

35. Andorra shared the concerns of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that the majority of pupils with disabilities were educated in separate institutions for children with special needs.

36. Angola welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan against Racism.

37. Argentina noted the measures that had been taken to combat racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism, and measures to protect migrant and asylum seekers.

38. Armenia welcomed the adoption of action plans to strengthen the rights of children and to combat racism. It noted efforts to assist victims of human trafficking.

39. Australia welcomed the steps taken by Germany since its previous review, including those related to the integration of refugees and the combating of racial discrimination.

40. Austria commended Germany for its engagement with civil society throughout the review process and the positive steps it had taken to implement recommendations from previous reviews.

41. Azerbaijan echoed the call by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent for effective action against the practice of racial profiling by enforcement officials.

42. Bahrain expressed concerns about attacks against Muslims, on mosques, synagogues and religious associations, and on asylum seekers and refugee facilities. It was also concerned by the lack of support for underage human trafficking victims.

43. Belarus noted the adoption of the National Action Plan against Racism and the establishment of a working group to protect children from sexual violence and exploitation.

44. Belgium commended Germany for the efforts it had taken to accommodate refugees and for the publication of a National Action Plan against Racism and discrimination.

45. Benin appreciated the achievements of Germany in protecting human rights, including the rights of women, children and immigrants.

46. Bhutan noted the measures Germany had taken to protect the rights of vulnerable groups including women, children and migrants. It appreciated its increased contribution to development assistance.

47. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the federal programmes in Germany to combat discrimination and forms of hate towards certain groups of people.

48. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the steps Germany had taken to strengthen the foundation for protection of human rights in line with recommendations from the previous review.

49. Botswana commended Germany for developing the National Action Plan against Racism 2017, and for enacting the Transparency on Pay Act, which came into force on 6 July 2017.

50. Brazil noted the attacks against immigrants, refugees and reception centres. It encouraged Germany to prosecute hate crimes and to guarantee birth registration to all children born on its territory, irrespective of the status of their parents.

51. Bulgaria noted efforts to ensure gender equality and to realize the rights of persons with disabilities. It recognized the contribution of Germany as an elected member of the Human Rights Council.

52. Burkina Faso encouraged Germany to continue its efforts to enhance the reintegration of refugees with greater attention given to their right to family reunification.

53. Canada encouraged Germany to take all steps to support the long-term prospects for success of all its residents, citizens and non-citizens alike.

54. Chile urged Germany to continue progress towards the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

55. China noted the achievements made by Germany in protecting human rights. It was concerned about serious racism and xenophobia in Germany.

56. The Congo welcomed the noble initiative taken by Germany in welcoming numerous refugees.

57. Costa Rica expressed concern about the proliferation of racist and xenophobic speech by movements and political parties.

58. Côte d'Ivoire commended Germany for its commitment to human rights protection, as reflected by its implementation of legislative and institutional reforms.

59. Cuba noted concerns that persons of African descent were not officially recognized as a minority group.

60. Cyprus encouraged Germany to enhance further its efforts within the framework of the National Action Plan Against Racism regarding institutional procedures.

61. Czechia welcomed the measures Germany had taken to combat racist activities, particularly as it experienced massive immigration.

62. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was concerned about human rights abuses in some areas of economic, social and cultural life in Germany.

63. Norway commended Germany for its active role in the Human Rights Council and for its efforts to improve gender equality.

64. Ecuador welcomed the action Germany had taken on business and human rights that required corporations to take action that went further than voluntary commitments.

65. Egypt was concerned that hate speech, racism and xenophobia remained widespread in Germany and asked about measures taken to oppose racist speech.

66. Estonia welcomed efforts Germany had taken to expand work on child protection and increased engagement to protect women against violence.

67. Finland welcomed the entry into force in Germany of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

68. France commended Germany for its continued support for human rights, noting the recent appointment of a commissioner for combating anti-Semitism.

69. Gabon welcomed the adoption by Germany of laws and measures to promote respect for the rights of women, children and disabled persons.

70. Georgia welcomed the ratification by Germany of international conventions and noted its ratification of the Istanbul Convention.

71. Ghana commended Germany for its efforts to counter anti-Gypsyism and to accommodate a large number of migrants and refugees.

72. Greece commended Germany for its initiatives undertaken in the area of human rights education.

73. Haiti stated that, by welcoming a large number of refugees, Germany had placed itself as a world leader in human rights protection.

74. Honduras noted the generous efforts and the commitment by Germany in receiving a large number of refugees.

75. Hungary welcomed the measures Germany had taken to realize the rights of persons with disabilities but was concerned that discriminatory stereotyping related to disability persisted.

76. Iceland welcomed the adoption by Germany of legislation to promote transparent wage structures and ensure gender equality in leadership positions.

77. India commended Germany for its gender equality initiatives and its National Action Plan Against Racism 2017.

78. Indonesia welcomed the adoption by Germany of the national action plans on business and human rights in 2016 and to combat racism in 2017.

79. The Islamic Republic of Iran was concerned about the export by Germany of arms to conflict zones and the inadequate protection of religious and ethnic minorities.

80. Iraq welcomed the humanitarian assistance of Germany and its reception of refugees. It noted the cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

81. Ireland welcomed the establishment by Germany of a monitoring office to oversee the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and noted the adoption of legislation to combat human trafficking.

82. Israel commended Germany for its national action plans against racism and human trafficking and its efforts to combat anti-Semitism.

83. In response to questions and comments, the delegation of Germany stated that the National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights contained 50 measures that addressed a range of issues, such as procurement by companies, including those under State ownership. The Interministerial Committee for Business and Human Rights would be responsible for monitoring and implementing the Plan. A number of measures had been introduced to promote equal opportunities and to close the gender pay gap, which included further development of childcare support for parents, the promotion of equal participation of men and women in managerial positions and the introduction of measures to promote pay transparency.

84. The Government had taken initiatives to combat racism and extremism at the federal, lander and municipal levels of governance. Those measures included the allocation of funds and the amendment of legislation to ensure more effective prosecution of racist crimes, racist remarks and hate speech. Furthermore, the Network Enforcement Act, which came into effect on 1 October 2017, had placed an obligation on social networks with more than 2 million registered users in Germany to provide an effective complaints mechanism for specific illegal content and to delete manifestly unlawful content within 24 hours of being reported.

85. Police controls were conducted on the basis of police findings and objective criteria that could be reviewed by courts. That meant that the look of a person could not be the sole factor for performing police measures.

86. In 2017, about 290,000 people had participated in government-financed language and integration courses for the first time. To enable parents to attend the language courses, childcare facilities had been provided. Migration counselling had also been made available for adults.

87. It was important for Germany to work towards a society that accepted, supported and promoted sexual and gender diversity. Following rulings from the Federal Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court of Germany, the Government had intended to introduce into law the option of a third gender. Intersex children were better protected against irreversible and unnecessary medical interventions.

88. Measures had been taken to protect children against sexual violence and exploitation, including a revision of the relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure to offer better protection to children throughout court proceedings. Therapy services for victims had also improved.

89. A national federal cooperation network had been established to assist in the prevention of the exploitation of children, including the coordinated cooperation of youth welfare offices, police and counselling agencies.

90. Democracy and human rights education was part of the curricula at all school levels. Universities also had research priorities and chairs specially dedicated to human rights education and research.

91. In 2018, Germany celebrated 100 years of women's suffrage. However, there had been setbacks in the political participation of women at the federal level.

92. There was a diversified system of assistance for women victims of violence. There were 350 women shelters and more than 40 protective apartments with more than 6,000 spaces that could accommodate about 30,000 people, including the children of victims. There were also 750 specialized agencies for counselling.

93. Italy appreciated the attention given by Germany to human rights education and the efforts to combat racism with the adoption of a new national action plan.

94. Japan commended Germany for its initiatives relating to the rights of women and children and the establishment of a child rights monitoring institution.

95. Kazakhstan expressed concern about the increasing inter-ethnic and interreligious tensions in Germany, as well as the rise in hate speech, xenophobia, Islamophobia and racist discourse.

96. Kenya thanked Germany for its national report on the promotion and protection of human rights.

97. Lebanon valued the commitment of Germany to protecting the rights of its citizens and residents.

98. Libya welcomed the adoption by Germany of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, which addressed the potential harmful effects of business on human rights.

99. Liechtenstein commended Germany for combating violations of rights and basic freedoms worldwide, supporting human rights defenders and ratifying the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

100. Luxembourg commended Germany for its efforts to combat extremism through preventive initiatives and for introducing same-sex marriages.

101. Madagascar regretted the unwillingness of Germany to adopt legislation to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance.

102. Malaysia commended Germany for ensuring that the rule of law and human rights were embedded within its national policies and programmes.

103. Maldives commended Germany for its efforts to protect women and children from violence and abuse by ratifying relevant Council of Europe conventions.

104. Mali welcomed the ratification by Germany of Council or Europe conventions relating to violence against women, domestic violence and child protection, and of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

105. Mauritania encouraged Germany to continue strengthening measures to improve the integration of ethnic minorities into the labour market.

106. Mexico noted the hosting of a large number of refugees by Germany and its promotion of integration.

107. Mongolia commended Germany for ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption and for its commitment to promoting gender equality.

108. Montenegro applauded Germany for receiving high numbers of asylum seekers and refugees and for ratifying the Lanzarote Convention and Istanbul Convention.

109. Morocco noted the adoption by Germany of plans of action relating to persons with disabilities, equality and protection from sexual violations.

110. Myanmar expressed concern about alleged violations and abuses in business and trade in Germany that had an impact on the full enjoyment of human rights.

111. Namibia commended Germany for its human rights-related legislative and institutional initiatives undertaken since the previous review.

112. Nepal welcomed the initiatives that had been undertaken by Germany to advance living standards, ensure gender equality and combat discrimination.

113. The Netherlands welcomed the importance given by Germany to anti-discrimination based on sexual orientation and noted the adoption of legislation allowing for same-sex marriages.

114. Nigeria commended Germany for ensuring that police powers were in compliance to human rights, especially concerning racism and discrimination issues.

115. Denmark commended Germany for the progress achieved towards strengthening its national human rights institutions.

116. Pakistan stated the issue of ethnic and racial profiling by the German police and discrimination against Muslim women should be addressed.

117. Paraguay commended Germany for its law on the equal participation of women and men and for expanding childcare services.

118. Peru acknowledged the leadership of Germany in welcoming asylum seekers and migrants, which was an example of its commitment to human rights.

119. The Philippines was concerned that migrants in irregular situations in Germany had limited access to basic social services.

120. Poland welcomed the implementation by Germany of legislative measures that provide for independent judicial supervision over decisions by the Youth Welfare Offices.

121. Portugal welcomed the amendment by Germany to section 46 of its Criminal Code requiring the consideration of racist motivation as specific aggravating circumstance.

122. Qatar commanded Germany for efforts taken in combating human trafficking and its implementation of National Action Plans against Racism and on Business and Human Rights.

123. The Republic of Korea encouraged Germany to continue its efforts to expedite the social inclusion of migrant people and to consolidate its social integrity.

124. The Republic of Moldova commended the efforts of Germany directed towards combating discrimination, preventing all forms of extremism and promoting democracy.

125. Romania commended Germany for its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights at the national and international levels.

126. The Russian Federation noted with regret the high levels of ethnic and religious intolerance and the anti-Semitic and anti-immigrant sentiments in Germany. Many of those acts had not been reflected in the statistics as extremist acts.

127. Rwanda encouraged Germany to adopt more proactive measures to combat racial discrimination, including through implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism.

128. Senegal commended Germany for policies aiming at a better protection of political, economic, social and cultural rights.

129. Serbia stated that Germany had played an important role in the creation of human rights standards within the United Nations system.

130. Slovakia noted the attention given by Germany to the protection of journalists, including its support for the establishment of a Special Representative for the Safety of Journalists.

131. Slovenia acknowledged efforts made by Germany in the area of equal opportunities for women, but noted the significant decrease in the number of women members of parliament.

132. South Africa commended Germany on its welcoming approach to migrants and refugees and its efforts to promote diversity and integration while addressing social tensions.

133. Spain commended Germany for its ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

134. Sri Lanka commended Germany for its efforts to address trafficking and exploitation of children and young people.

135. The State of Palestine commended Germany for its commitment to promote human rights and welcomed the efforts to combat discrimination and extremism.

136. The Sudan appreciated the efforts of Germany to promote human rights and to implement the recommendations from the previous review.

137. Sweden thanked Germany for its comprehensive report and presentation.

138. Switzerland commended Germany for its adoption of the 2016 National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

139. The Syrian Arab Republic expressed concern about racially motivated crimes, discrimination, and stigmatization of foreigners in Germany.

140. Thailand commended Germany for promoting the rights of migrants, yet was concerned with the growing racism and xenophobia sentiments.

141. Togo welcomed the measures taken by Germany to protect human rights, particularly the adoption of a plan of action to combat racism.

142. Tunisia welcomed the steps taken by Germany to develop the human rights system and the legislative and institutional framework through the ratification of several international conventions.

143. Turkey noted with appreciation the leading role of Germany in addressing the refugee crisis in Europe.

144. Ukraine noted the implementation by Germany of recommendations from the previous review. It commended Germany for its comprehensive approach in combating discrimination.

145. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encouraged Germany to adopt legislation to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

146. The United States of America expressed concern about reports of anti-Semitic acts and violence against Muslims and immigrants.

147. Uruguay welcomed the special attention given by Germany to combating discrimination and extremism, to the empowerment of women and to gender equality.

148. In response to further questions and comments, the delegation of Germany stated that Germany was in the process of drafting legislation on the return to fulltime employment for women after maternal leave. Germany would also seek to ratify ILO Convention No. 169 and the Optional Protocol on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

149. The implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism had commenced.

150. In relation to integration, research and measures would be intensified to monitor integration and to expose both successes and shortcomings of the integration strategy.

151. Following the crimes committed by the National Socialist Underground, the definition of politically motivated crimes had been revised to take into account the perspective of victims. A total of 11 thematic fields were now in use to categorize hate crimes.

152. The delegation stated that it was the goal of the Federal Government to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the job market and in schools.

153. Germany was working towards a comprehensive approach to addressing climate change in collaboration with United Nations agencies and other countries.

154. The delegation thanked States for their recommendations.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

155. **The following recommendations will be examined by Germany, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

155.1 **Ratify the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Algeria) (Egypt) (Honduras) (Philippines) (Senegal) (Zambia);**

155.2 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Azerbaijan) (Chile) (Uruguay);**

155.3 **Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**

155.4 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Italy);**

155.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro) (Zambia) (Spain);**

155.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including accepting the competence of the Committee as regards the inquiry procedure (Finland);**

155.7 **Ratify Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 2000 (Ukraine) (Mali);**

155.8 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Denmark);**

155.9 **Ratify the 2014 ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

155.10 **Continue the leadership role in setting good practices, particularly in its cooperation with Human Rights mechanisms and institutions, and continue its efforts in promoting responsible business conduct in respecting human rights through its National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and in fostering greater involvement of women in promoting peace and security (Bhutan);**

155.11 **Pay particular attention to those recommendations made by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent that have yet to be taken into account (Congo);**

155.12 **Continue to engage with the Human Rights Council and its mechanism (Myanmar);**

155.13 **Adopt a fully open selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

155.14 **Harmonize arms export control legislation in line with provisions of the Arms Trade Treaty and the Council of the European Union Common Position, and ensure that, before export licenses are granted, comprehensive and transparent assessments are conducted of the impact that the misuse of small arms and light weapons would have on women, including those living in conflict zones (Albania);**

155.15 **Adjust national legislation and policies and practices with the provisions of article 7, paragraph 4, of the Arms Trade Treaty (Costa Rica);**

155.16 **Strengthen the assessment of the human rights impact of the arms export licensing system to prevent them from being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children (Peru);**

155.17 **Strengthen legislation on corporate human rights abuses of transnational companies registered or domiciled in Germany, especially when operating abroad (Brazil);**

155.18 **Strengthen oversight over German companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, which there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);**

155.19 **Investigate the activities of corporations, particularly when those activities adversely affect human rights (Sudan);**

155.20 **Adhere to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights initiative, a multi-stakeholder body specific to the extractive industry and implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Switzerland);**

155.21 **Intensify existing oversight over the implementation of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights adopted by the Federal Government (Georgia);**

155.22 **Facilitate effective oversight over the implementation of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights adopted by the Federal Government (Kenya);**

155.23 **Expand its National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights to increase the focus on in-country due diligence issues, such as black market labour exploitation in the construction sector (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

155.24 **Strengthen its national policy to promote cooperate social responsibility and to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Myanmar);**

155.25 **Expedite the establishment of the grievance mechanisms provided for in the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (South Africa);**

155.26 **Expand the mandate of the German Institute for Human Rights to include the receipt of complaints of human rights violations (Denmark);**

155.27 **Expand the mandate of the German Institute for Human Rights to include reception of complaints of violations of human rights against agents of the State (Philippines);**

155.28 **Empower the Human Rights Institute to receive complaints of human rights violations (Mali);**

155.29 **Consider the establishment or strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with elements arising from good practices identified by OHCHR (Portugal);**

155.30 **Consider the establishment of a national coordination mechanism for the preparation of reports, follow-up and implementation of recommendations, in line with the elements of the 2016 OHCHR guide on national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Uruguay);**

155.31 **Establish a Permanent National Follow-up and Implementing Mechanism for the received recommendations from different human rights mechanisms and continue to support the strengthening of human rights institutions in its framework of cooperation policy, particularly assigning resources to strengthen the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (Paraguay);**

155.32 **Continue to extend development assistance, including for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Nepal);**

155.33 **Continue to promote the integration of employees with an immigration background into the criminal police (Angola);**

155.34 **Eliminate discriminatory legislation and practices in health-care and education systems and in the labour market that discriminate and marginalize migrants and minorities and other specific groups in need of protection (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

155.35 **Continue efforts in the promotion of gender equality (Viet Nam);**

155.36 Consider formulating a comprehensive plan of action to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Slovenia);

155.37 Continue to work towards enhancing gender equality and women's political and economic empowerment (Iceland);

155.38 Continue efforts to promote gender equality, particularly with regard to leadership positions, including by implementing the goal of equal participation of men and women in management positions in the civil service by 2025 (France);

155.39 Take further measures to strengthen its efforts in achieving gender equality, particularly in the field of labour (Mongolia);

155.40 Continue measures for gender equality in decision-making and to combat domestic and gender-based violence against women (Nepal);

155.41 Strengthen measures to promote gender equality, particularly with regard to the underrepresentation of women in political decision-making positions, eliminating the gender wage gap and ensuring women and men have equal opportunities in the labour market (Rwanda);

155.42 Continue efforts to promote gender equality especially in employment to guarantee the close of wage gap (Tunisia);

155.43 Consider adopting a comprehensive national gender equality strategy or plan to address the structural factors perpetuating gender inequalities in all aspects (Namibia);

155.44 Increases public awareness of the existence and purpose of the General Equal Treatment Act, and ensures its full implementation (Norway);

155.45 Realize substantive gender equality, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, throughout the process of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Hungary);

155.46 Strengthen measures to implement the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (South Africa);

155.47 Promote the Equal Opportunities Action Plan, as provided for in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Angola);

155.48 Develop a comprehensive national action plan to promote gender equality, including to address intersecting forms of discrimination, ensuring its effective monitoring through concrete targets and indicators and the identification of pertinent accountability mechanisms where remaining gaps for equality prevail (Finland);

155.49 Address the absence of a comprehensive national gender equality strategy, policy or action plan that tackles the structural factors perpetuating gender inequalities (Albania);

155.50 Adopt a national gender equality strategy that includes concrete and effective measures, to eliminate the structural factors perpetuating inequality and gender-based violence in society (Honduras);

155.51 Accelerate the achievement of substantive gender equality, including measures to promote equal representation of men and women in decision-making positions (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

155.52 Enhance measures to effectively and comprehensively combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially through education that promotes respects for cultural diversity, identity, social harmony and social inclusion from young ages (Thailand);

155.53 **Strengthen the capacity and the independence of the federal anti-discrimination agency to allow it to conduct investigations into complaints of discriminations, in particular relating to race, and to engage prosecutions (Togo);**

155.54 **Broaden the focus of the fight against racism, including the condemnation of all cases of hate speech, as well as the possibility of revising the General Law of Equal Treatment, to ensure effective protection against discrimination (Spain);**

155.55 **Increase efforts and use all possible means to counter all acts of racism (State of Palestine);**

155.56 **Increase effort to eradicate incitement to hatred, racism, xenophobia, homophobia and transphobia, condemning discourses that motivate intolerance and crimes based on prejudice (Uruguay);**

155.57 **Take effective measures to counter xenophobia, intolerance and Islamophobia (Turkey);**

155.58 **Take all measures necessary to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and Islamophobia all over the country (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

155.59 **Take measures to ensure the fight xenophobia (Sudan);**

155.60 **Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against foreigners and to prevent racial discrimination and hate speech (Tunisia);**

155.61 **Designate an institution, such as the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency, with a mandate to receive and investigate complaints on hate crimes (Turkey);**

155.62 **Enhance reporting and recording mechanisms and procedures on hate crimes, improve data collection systems for statistics and regularly publicize such information (Turkey);**

155.63 **Publish transparent and accessible statistics on extremist crimes (Russian Federation);**

155.64 **Continue to promote the efforts to eliminate racial discrimination (Iraq);**

155.65 **Step up efforts to combat hate speech in the media and manifestations of ethnic and religious discrimination, and introduce criminal liability for the dissemination of racist and neo-Nazi ideology (Russian Federation);**

155.66 **Sustain and scale up its efforts in combating racism and discrimination in all its forms (Nigeria);**

155.67 **Intensify its efforts to combat and contain the rise of racism, strongly condemning racist statements made by political leaders, authorities and public figures and punishing those responsible (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

155.68 **Implement measures to prevent, investigate and sanction hate speech and participation in racist activities by parliamentarians and politicians, in line with the recommendations of the Commissioner of the Council of Europe (Mexico);**

155.69 **Continue to pursue action against hate speech and racist propaganda, and raise awareness of these at the federal and Länder levels (Ireland);**

155.70 **Institute measures to counter and stem the tide of racism, in particular by strongly condemning all racist statements by public authorities, political leaders and public figures, including through the institution of criminal proceedings (Ghana);**

155.71 **Strengthen measures to combat the resurgence of racist and xenophobic speech, including by the investigation and prosecution of such cases (Ecuador);**

155.72 **Strengthen its efforts to fight racism, including by enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute racially motivated crimes (Rwanda);**

155.73 **Continue efforts to combat Islamophobia, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Libya);**

155.74 **Take effective and rapid measures to combat hate speech, Islamophobia and racist aggressive acts, which are widespread in society, and commit to remedying their long-term effects (Egypt);**

155.75 **Intensify efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and to prevent racist or xenophobic hate speech, especially against Muslims, immigrants and refugees (Qatar);**

155.76 **Ensure that all forms of discriminatory practice are prohibited and sanctioned under a solid legislative framework (Madagascar);**

155.77 **Harmonize its domestic legislation with international standards on human rights, introducing a definition of racial discrimination in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Honduras);**

155.78 **Adopt legislation to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, with a particular focus on eliminating the practice of racial profiling by federal and State law enforcement officials (Azerbaijan);**

155.79 **Develop and strengthen the efficiency of the legal framework on racial discrimination and xenophobia (Lebanon);**

155.80 **Prohibit discriminatory racial profiling and ensure effective implementation of independent internal complaint mechanism (India);**

155.81 **Take concrete steps to stop ethnic or religious profiling by its law enforcement officials (Pakistan);**

155.82 **Introduce legislative guarantees and law enforcement mechanisms to rule out racial profiling (Russian Federation);**

155.83 **Amend relevant legislation at the national and provincial levels to outlaw racial profiling (South Africa);**

155.84 **Establish adequate legal safeguards to prevent racial profiling (Syrian Arab Republic);**

155.85 **Strengthen practical measures to investigate any act of racial discrimination (Belarus);**

155.86 **Take the measures necessary to investigate acts of violence and discrimination in relation to anti-Semitism and Islamophobia and punish the perpetrators of such acts (Argentina);**

155.87 **Continue the policy of combating racism, ensuring that racist and xenophobic speech is subjected to investigation and, where appropriate, prosecution and conviction, with appropriate sanctions (Côte d'Ivoire);**

155.88 **Implement the National Action Plan against Racism, with a focus on eliminating structural racial discrimination in all spheres (Kenya);**

155.89 **Effectively implement the National Action Plan against Racism (Malaysia);**

155.90 **Take measures for effective implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism, with a view to eliminate racial/ethnic discrimination in all spheres (Pakistan);**

155.91 **Ensure that the National Action Plan against Racism is fully implemented with a view to eliminate structural and institutional racial discrimination, including those against people of African descent (Namibia);**

155.92 **Continue to combat racial discrimination at the workplace and in daily life in the light of the updated National Action Plan against Racism (Romania);**

155.93 **Continue to strengthen efforts to counteract racist and discriminatory attitudes towards foreigners and to promote better career prospects for migrants (Czechia);**

155.94 **Combat more decisively and contain the rise of racism, in particular by strongly condemning all racist statements made by political leaders, authorities and public figures (Cuba);**

155.95 **Impose strong and dissuasive disciplinary measures against those who use hate speech and participate in racist activities, including criminal justice measures (Cuba);**

155.96 **Implement comprehensive training and awareness-raising on the elimination of racial discrimination for police, judicial and administrative authorities (Honduras);**

155.97 **Establish compulsory training for police officers on their role in combating racism and racial discrimination (Belgium);**

155.98 **Ensure that all police and other law enforcement authorities are trained in combating and protecting everyone against racism and discrimination (Philippines);**

155.99 **Continue with actions and initiatives in relation to combating racism, preventing all forms of extremism and on the protection and integration of refugees and other migrants (Benin);**

155.100 **Expedite the implementation of programmes to counter extremist attitudes and behaviour (South Africa);**

155.101 **Continue the fight against discrimination, racism and racial prejudice in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

155.102 **Intensify efforts to prevent and punish all forms of racial discrimination, through awareness-raising campaigns in a cross-cutting manner at all levels of society (Chile);**

155.103 **Take effective legislative and administrative measures to prevent and fight against words and deeds constituting racism and xenophobia (China);**

155.104 **Intensively fight against actions that spread racially discriminatory or hate speech through the media and the Internet (China);**

155.105 **Continue to take concrete measures to combat discriminatory practices, xenophobia and violence with national, racial, ethnic or religious motivation (Costa Rica);**

155.106 **Take further steps to prevent the recurrence of neo-Nazism and criminalize any acts that distort history and instigate racism and xenophobia (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

155.107 **Intensify measures to prevent racism against people of African descent (Botswana);**

155.108 **Continue to promote preventative measures against extremist attitudes and behaviour in Germany (Botswana);**

155.109 **Continue supporting projects to reduce discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and working for the protection and recognition of sexual diversity (Greece);**

155.110 **Continue efforts aimed at combating discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, including by ensuring resources for the autonomy of the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency and by strengthening anti-discrimination laws (Netherlands);**

155.111 **Further enhance the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons from discrimination and violence domestically by introducing a third gender category for people who do not identify as either male or female or who are born with an ambiguous sexual anatomy (Australia);**

155.112 **Adopt measures for the protection of the fundamental rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and update the care guide in the health sector, ensuring the inclusion of the rights of trans people (Uruguay);**

155.113 **Consider introducing in legislation a third gender option for intersex and non-binary trans people based on self-determination (Israel);**

155.114 **Set up a national compensation fund for transsexual persons who were coerced into sterilization or unwanted gender reassignment treatment in the years 1981–2011 (Sweden);**

155.115 **Seek collaboration with countries committed to fight corruption (Nigeria);**

155.116 **Continue to strengthen international cooperation in addressing climate change and its impacts for the promotion and protection of human rights (Viet Nam);**

155.117 **Continue to better explore renewable sources of energy (solar, wind and hydroelectric power) to reduce greenhouse gases emissions (Senegal);**

155.118 **Review the national reforms on terrorism to ensure their full adherence to international standards, considering the possibility of inviting the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism to visit the country (Mexico);**

155.119 **Continue efforts to combat terrorism and to prevent all forms of extremism (Morocco);**

155.120 **Continue with its efforts in the global fight against terrorism (Nigeria);**

155.121 **Continue to ensure that no individuals are exposed to the danger of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment when extradited or deported (Ireland);**

155.122 **Create an independent mechanism to investigate torture and abuse by the police (Sudan);**

155.123 **Continue awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of reporting of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, and ensure that all reported cases are effectively investigated and perpetrators duly prosecuted (Montenegro);**

155.124 **Provide specialized training to prosecutors and judges and key actors in the criminal justice system in identifying and characterizing racist hate crimes and on how to deal with racist offences, in the light of the amendment to the Penal Code (Bahrain);**

155.125 **Systemize human rights education and training for professionals, including judiciary, police and medical staff (Georgia);**

155.126 **Ensure independent, impartial and effective investigations and prosecutions in cases of alleged police violence (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

155.127 **Take further steps to ensure that cases of gender-based violence are reported and properly prosecuted (Israel);**

155.128 **Ensure effective access to justice, due process and fair mechanisms for the reparation for asylum seekers and refugees, in accordance with international human rights and refugee law (Ecuador);**

155.129 **Designate an independent and impartial institution to undertake a comprehensive study on the implementation of recommendations of committees of inquiry established by the Bundestag and some state parliaments to investigate the murders committed by the National Socialist Underground (Turkey);**

155.130 **Ensure that preventive detention should be used as a measure of last resort and periodically reviewed by an independent body (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

155.131 **Ensure cooperation between national preventive mechanisms with the other mechanisms that monitor places of detention in order to ensure possible synergies, including in the context of monitoring houses for the elderly (Ghana);**

155.132 **Prohibit the use of methods of physical and chemical immobilization and compensate the victims of such practices (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

155.133 **Ensure that freedom of religion or belief is fully respected (Brazil);**

155.134 **Strengthen measures to prevent any irrational restrictions on the exercise of freedom of religion or belief (Malaysia);**

155.135 **Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat intolerance towards Muslims (Maldives);**

155.136 **Strengthen measures to ensure the protection of freedom of religion and eliminate racial discrimination, racial profiling, xenophobia, Islamophobia and related intolerance in all spheres (Indonesia);**

155.137 **Intensify its efforts to prevent and effectively combat all manifestations of intolerance and incitement to hatred with a view of safeguarding peaceful interfaith and interethnic relations among groups (Kazakhstan);**

155.138 **Continue efforts to safeguard interfaith relations and counteract anti-Semitism and other forms of racial discrimination (Australia);**

155.139 **Continue further steps to improve relations between the ethnic, cultural and religious groups in the society and to address race related crimes at all levels (Sri Lanka);**

155.140 **Ensure that the same rights persons have offline are also protected online (United States of America);**

155.141 **Observe carefully the effects of the Network Enforcement Act to ensure that the right to freedom of speech is not infringed upon in the process of combating online hate speech (Netherlands);**

155.142 **Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);**

155.143 **Promote youth participation in political processes by actively supporting the work of youth organizations and including them as partners in the process (Portugal);**

155.144 **Continue to promote youth participation in political processes by actively supporting the work of youth organizations and including them as a partner in the process (Greece);**

155.145 **Continue to promote youth participation in political processes by actively supporting the work of youth organizations and including them as partners in policymaking (Republic of Moldova);**

155.146 **Continue efforts to increase the number of women in political decision-making positions, particularly at the municipal level, and in leadership positions in all other spheres (Gabon);**

155.147 **Lower the voting age to the age of 16 in all voting processes to ensure political participation of young people (Austria);**

155.148 **Take further measures to enhance the transparency of the financing of political parties and election campaigns (Liechtenstein);**

155.149 **Continue measures to combat human trafficking (India);**

155.150 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Tunisia);**

155.151 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, ensure the rights of victims and provide protection and assistance to them (Qatar);**

155.152 **Continue the endeavours aimed at guaranteeing the adequate protection and assistance for potential and existing victims of human trafficking in minors (Romania);**

155.153 **Reinforce measures combating human trafficking in minors so that the root causes of child prostitution and child pornography can be identified and tackled (Poland);**

155.154 **Invest additional efforts in preventing child pornography and child prostitution (Serbia);**

155.155 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, especially of women and children (Morocco);**

155.156 **Ensure human traffickers are prosecuted for "trafficking" and sentence those convicted with punishments reflecting the severity of the crime; and institute a public awareness campaign about forced labour, to include the protections available for victims (United States of America);**

155.157 **Further sensitize authorities at all levels — federal, regional and municipal — with a view to recognizing and identifying cases of trafficking and exploitation of children, and enhance ways and means to guarantee adequate protection for, and comprehensive assistance to, the victims (Austria);**

155.158 **Establish a human rights-based approach to combating human trafficking, with the rights of victims being the centre of all relevant measures (Bahrain);**

155.159 **Establish a human rights-based approach to combating human trafficking, with the rights of victims being the centre of all relevant measures (Hungary);**

155.160 **Establish a human rights-based approach to combating human trafficking, for instance by providing nationwide support systems especially for the under-aged by taking measures, which include establishing a national identification and referral mechanism to enable victims to obtain residence permits and to access rights attached thereto (Kenya);**

155.161 **Continue efforts to rehabilitate victims of trafficking (Lebanon);**

155.162 **Strengthen its policy to counter child trafficking through concrete measures in the framework of the implementation of concepts developed at the national level and in international cooperation in this area (Belarus);**

155.163 **Continue strengthening efforts against trafficking in human beings and enhancing the protection of its victims (Bulgaria);**

155.164 **Ensure proportionality in all the cases in which measures on surveillance and exchange of personal data between the authorities are undertaken, as well as necessity, in order to always achieve legitimate and legal objectives (Spain);**

155.165 **Take further appropriate action to fully end the surveillance of individuals domestically or in collusion with foreign entities, which violates particularly the right to privacy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

155.166 **Provide protection to the family, as it is the natural and fundamental group unit of society (Egypt);**

155.167 **Recognize under family law unmarried couples in established relationships, both opposite-sex and same-sex (Canada);**

155.168 **Strengthen the efforts to eliminate the gender wage gap and ensure that women and men have equal opportunities in the labour market (Zambia);**

155.169 **End discrimination against women with regard to salaries and wages (Egypt);**

155.170 **Reduce the wage gap between men and women (Iraq);**

155.171 **Continue implementation of the Act to promote "Transparency of Wage Structures", through concrete practical steps (Sri Lanka);**

155.172 **Extend the right to return to full-time employment after maternity or paternity leave (Sweden);**

155.173 **Take measures to facilitate access to the labour market for persons of foreign, non-European Union origin, particularly women (Pakistan);**

155.174 **Continue to introduce and implement measures to reduce the gender pay gap and strengthen the representation of women in leadership positions (Australia);**

155.175 **Undertake further initiatives to reduce the gender-specific income gap (Cyprus);**

155.176 **Accelerate efforts to provide women and men with equal opportunities in the labour market, for example by improving the availability and affordability of childcare (Norway);**

155.177 **Promote protection policies for peasants, mainly young people and women, taking into account the diversity of rural regions ahead of the challenges they face (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

155.178 **Take further steps to extend welfare services and provide assistance to all persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);**

155.179 **Take into consideration the demands of all stakeholders, in order to establish a national plan to reduce growing wealth inequality (Haiti);**

155.180 **Further enhance efforts to address the issue of social and economic disparity between those living in poverty and high-income segments of the population (Malaysia);**

155.181 **Strengthen social care for single female-headed households (Republic of Korea);**

155.182 **Promote sexual and reproductive health and rights, including by removing barriers to safe and legal abortion services and post-abortion care (Canada);**

155.183 **Prohibit arbitrary resort to the use of physical and chemical restraints, solitary confinement and other harmful practices on persons with psychosocial disabilities in institutions and on elderly people in residential care centres (Portugal);**

155.184 **Review paragraph 219a of the penal code, prohibiting information about and advertising on abortion, which, in practice, restricts the prospects for women to undergo an abortion if she so wishes (Sweden);**

155.185 **Evaluate the implementation of human rights education in the Länder (Andorra);**

155.186 **Continue efforts to make human rights education an educational goal in the school curriculum (Luxembourg);**

155.187 **Continue efforts to strengthen awareness-raising programmes, including for promoting human rights education (Japan);**

155.188 **Facilitate the integration of disabled pupils in schools, and enact legislation that would ensure children with disabilities are admitted in schools (Andorra);**

155.189 **Take the measures necessary to address the inequalities that are inherent to the German education system, which, according to the United Nations, perpetuate social inequalities, in follow-up to the recommendation in paragraph 76 of the report of the Working Group on its first cycle and recommendations in paragraphs 124.116 and 124.190 of the report on its second cycle (Haiti);**

155.190 **Ensure equal access to education and take effective measures to eliminate structural obstacles in the education system for students with migrant backgrounds, taking into account observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Turkey);**

155.191 **Scale down segregated special needs schools to facilitate the inclusion of persons with disabilities and ensure that the laws and policies uphold the duty of mainstream schools to enrol children with disabilities (Hungary);**

155.192 **Implement additional measures to protect women against violence and gender-based discrimination, including by promoting security staff training on gender issues and countering negative images and stereotyped portrayals of ethnic minority women (Czechia);**

155.193 **Take concrete measures to sensitize the public and the law enforcement officers on the necessity to report and follow up on acts of gender violence, notably female genital mutilation (Belgium);**

155.194 **Take measures to prevent gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and other harmful practices, including through awareness-raising campaigns, to provide services to victims, and to bring perpetrators to justice (Estonia);**

155.195 **Continue efforts to strengthen measures for eliminating violence against women (Japan);**

155.196 **Grant the right to residence to foreign women independently to that of their husbands so that victims of domestic violence can report without the fear of being affected (Paraguay);**

155.197 **Strengthen efforts to eradicate domestic violence and to support victims, especially foreign women (Peru);**

155.198 **Ensure that the Criminal Code protects all children under the age of 18 from all violations, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Namibia);**

155.199 **Continue to implement policies designed to protect the rights of young people and ensure access to welfare for them and for children, without exception (Republic of Moldova);**

155.200 **Establish an independent ombudsman office for children with the authority to collect and investigate reports of violations and abuses of the rights of the child (Sweden);**

155.201 **Undertake extensive efforts in order to ensure that children with disabilities and children with a migration background have adequate and unhindered access to education and health-care services (Poland);**

155.202 **Take additional measures to protect children with disabilities as well as children from other disadvantaged groups against discrimination (Slovakia);**

155.203 **Continue efforts to protect children against sexual exploitation (Tunisia);**

155.204 **Review certain provisions of the Penal Code to criminalize child pornography, with the view to ensuring that children under the age of 18 years are fully protected (Belgium);**

155.205 **Continue to strengthen institutional and legal measures to prevent boys, girls and adolescents from the risk of being victims of sexual abuse and/or exploitation (Chile);**

155.206 **Continue efforts to strengthen measures for the protection of children (Gabon);**

155.207 **Ensure enrolment of the children of those seeking international protection takes place as soon as possible at the same level as for all other children and adolescents living in the country, on an equal footing (Luxembourg);**

155.208 **Consider the possibility of revising the German language translation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to make it more accurately reflect the meaning of the Convention (Austria);**

155.209 **Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities, particularly in the workplace (Peru);**

155.210 **Enhance efforts aimed at increasing the participation of people with disabilities in the job market, including by strengthening the necessary legal framework (Cyprus);**

155.211 **Ensure the inclusivity and accessibility to health care, judicial and educational services for persons with disabilities (Israel);**

155.212 **Continue efforts to integrate minority communities by enhancing their access to housing, education, employment and health care (India);**

155.213 **Intensify measures so that Sinti and Roma communities have equal access to housing, education, health and employment (Peru);**

155.214 **Increase intragovernmental coordination in monitoring violence and discrimination against members of minority groups, including religious groups (United States of America);**

155.215 **Implement more efficient measures to combat all kinds of discrimination towards minority communities, in particular Roma representatives in the fields of health care and education (Serbia);**

155.216 **Increase support for the media in the languages of minorities and implement fully the legislation to promote languages of minorities (Russian Federation);**

155.217 **Improve the conditions for the integration of ethnic minorities on the labour market (Iraq);**

155.218 **Improve the process of integration of minorities in the labour market to minimize various discriminations they face (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

155.219 **Improve the integration of people of African descent in the labour market by addressing the structural discriminations they face and in particular recognizing them as an ethnic minority (Kenya);**

155.220 **Strengthen existing measures to ensure better integration of ethnic minorities in the labour market and combat the racism they experience (Algeria);**

155.221 **Continue to implement comprehensive measures taken by the Government to provide access to higher education for national minorities and to reduce discrimination against them on the labour market (Belarus);**

155.222 **Recognize in law people of African descent as a minority group, in order to better take into account their needs (Côte d'Ivoire);**

155.223 **Further multiply initiatives promoting the integration of migrants (Viet Nam);**

155.224 **Promote rights of migrants in line with international laws and customs (Sudan);**

155.225 **Promote migrants' right to health and education by considering amending relevant legislations to allow undocumented migrants to have more equal access to the national health-care system and to promote policies to integrate students with migration backgrounds in educational settings more evenly across different states (Thailand);**

155.226 **Strengthen the efforts made to integrate children with migrant backgrounds into schools (Czechia);**

155.227 **Continue to strengthen measures to facilitate access to education by young people with migrant backgrounds to reduce socioeconomic disparity (Maldives);**

155.228 **Introduce measures to encourage young people with migrant backgrounds to continue their higher studies (Portugal);**

155.229 **Strengthen efforts to encourage young people with migrant background to continue their studies (Republic of Korea);**

155.230 **Establish measures to encourage young migrants to further their studies with the aim to empower and enable them to reduce socioeconomic inequalities that migrants often face (Malaysia);**

155.231 **Abandon the policy of imposing unilateral coercive measures against other countries, and initiate an immediate lifting of measures such as punitive measures issued by an internal government decision that has exceeded the boarders of Germany and violated the human rights of citizens of other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);**

155.232 **Continue efforts to improve access to health care for asylum seekers and refugees with disabilities (Maldives);**

155.233 **Extend access to health care for asylum seekers and refugees, in particular with disabilities (Republic of Korea);**

155.234 **Continue to address further integration of refugees and migrants into society (Japan);**

155.235 **Continue to support the activities of UNHCR through its voluntary annual contributions (Angola);**

155.236 **Review legislation and administrative practices in order to protect the human rights of migrant workers, including migrants in an irregular situation (Honduras);**

155.237 **Improve access to integration services and the job market for persons who enjoy subsidiary protection; facilitate family reunification; strengthen the refugee sponsorship programme; and enhance settlement, integration and inclusion programmes (Canada);**

155.238 **Develop relevant legislative and normative measures to help safeguard the human dignity of asylum seekers in reception centres (Senegal);**

155.239 **Continue to improve the situation of refugees and asylum seekers, in particular women and girls, and eliminate discrimination in the process of social inclusion of this category of persons (Serbia);**

155.240 **Ensure that all necessary human rights measures have been examined prior to deportation of migrants and failed asylum seekers (Afghanistan);**

155.241 **Put an end to the practice of restricting the rights of asylum seekers and to ensure effective investigation of all cases of violence against them (Russian Federation);**

155.242 **Step up efforts to combat discrimination against refugees (Lebanon);**

155.243 **Effectively combat discrimination against refugees, migrants and ethnic minority in order to ensure their rights (China);**

155.244 **Provide the necessary protection to migrants and refugees, prevent political speech that stigmatizes refugees on racial grounds, and work towards integrating them into German society (Egypt);**

155.245 **Prevent threats and violence against migrants and implement the Integration Act of 2016 for their better integration through non-discriminatory measures (India);**

155.246 **Investigate incidents of hate crimes or attacks against refugees and asylum seekers, particularly women and girls, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable (Afghanistan);**

155.247 **Take all necessary steps to combat all forms of violence against asylum seekers and migrants (Luxembourg);**

155.248 **Investigate promptly any incidents of hate crimes or attacks against refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls, and ensure that the perpetrators are duly prosecuted (Iceland);**

155.249 **Ensure that all crimes against migrants and refugees are investigated and the perpetrators are held accountable (Brazil);**

155.250 **Investigate promptly any incidents of hate crimes or attacks against refugees and asylum seekers, particularly women and girls (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

155.251 **Take steps to ensure that incidents of hate crimes or attacks against refugees and asylum-seeking women and girls are promptly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (Ghana);**

155.252 **Enhance measures to guarantee the investigation into and sanctioning of acts of stigmatization, violence and discrimination committed against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees (Argentina);**

155.253 **Guarantee access to free and independent advice to asylum seekers before their hearings, as well as legal assistance after a negative decision is made (Argentina);**

155.254 **Adopt legislative and administrative measures to avoid the detention of migrants and allow the early identification of migrants in situations of vulnerability, including transsexual persons and victims of torture, with a view to their being considered in the asylum application processes, as well as in the terms of appeal before the expulsion (Mexico);**

155.255 **Take all appropriate measures to further protect asylum seekers and migrants from any potential violent attacks (Indonesia);**

155.256 **Ensure that the rights of persons of African origin and asylum seekers are respected in all spheres (Madagascar);**

155.257 **Establish a specific procedure to determine statelessness that would guarantee the protection of the rights provided in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Burkina Faso);**

155.258 **Guarantee birth registration and prenatal care and postnatal care of new born children regardless of their migration status, in particular through the dissemination of information on health services and the improvement of shelters and reception centres for migrants and refugees; in addition, ensure that the irregular migratory status of newborn children is not a barrier to their registration (Ecuador);**

155.259 **Take urgent steps to guarantee the right of every child born on German territory to be registered, irrespective of the migration status of their parents (Philippines).**

156. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Germany was headed by Dr. Bärbel Kofler, MP, Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid Federal Foreign Office, Berlin, composed of the following members:

- Dr. Ulrich Seidenberger, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Chargé d'Affaires a.i;
- Dr. Christophe Eick, Federal Foreign Office Coordinator for Sustainable Development, Director for Human Rights, International Development and Social Affairs Federal Foreign Office, Berlin;
- Ms. Susanne Fries-Gaier, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Dr. Florian Rudolph, Deputy Head of Division, Division for Human Rights, Gender Issues, Foreign Foreign Office, Berlin;
- Mr. Gunnar Schneider, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Dr. Clemens Recker, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Dr. Hannah Rau, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Anja Kersten, Private Secretary to Dr. Kofler. Federal Foreign Office, Berlin;
- Mr. Reinhard Mecke, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Susan Tapella, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Carmen Esser, Desk Officer Migration, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Florian Hildebrandt, Press Officer, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Jürgen Merz; Head of Division, Division for European Law, Public International Law, Constitutional Law with Implications of European and Public International Law, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, Berlin;
- Mr. Ulrich Weinbrenner, Head of Task Force, Task Force for Social Cohesion and Integration, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, Berlin;
- Mr. Oliver Beer, Desk Officer, Division for Human Rights, Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection, Berlin;
- Mr. Torsten Einstmann, Head of Division, Division of the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Focal Point, National Action Plan, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Berlin;
- Mr. Mark Kamperhoff, Head of Division, Division of EU Coordination, International Affairs, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin;

- Ms. Nicole Herzog, Deputy Head of Division, Division for European and International Gender Equality Policy, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin;
- Ms. Désirée Wittenberg, Desk Officer, European and Multilateral Affairs, Secretariat of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Lander in the Federal Republic of Germany, Berlin;
- Ms. Annika Schlesiger, Interpreter;
- Ms. Julia Wardetzki, Interpreter;
- Mr. Andreas Stefano. Advisor;
- Mr. Shayan Balali, Advisor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Meike Olszak, Advisor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Moritz Vorbeck, Advisor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.